

## 82. Particular Application System, second stage



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[Probabilidad Imposible: Particular Application System, second stage](#)

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The second stage of the [particular Application System](#) as outer instructions application sub-system is that one where the instructions already gathered in the [particular database of instructions](#), first stage of the particular Application System as outer sub-system, having passed the first rational assessment, are going to be matched to the right robotic device working for this particular program, particular application, or [particular program for particular application](#), filing the Application System as outer sub-system the instruction in the right file according to: sub-factoring level, sub-section, priority, monitoring level, time, order; within the individual database of instructions as first stage for that particular robotic device. Adding, as I will explain, a new criterion more, origin internal or external.

The second stage of the particular Application System as outer sub-system in the [fifth phase](#), alike the [second stage in the specific Application System](#) in the [first phase](#), and the [standardized Application System](#) as outer sub-system in the [third phase](#), consists mainly of the attributional process matching every instruction (robotic function) with the right robotic device, attributing in the fifth phase every robotic function (instruction) with the right robotic device working for this particular program, particular application, particular program for particular application.

If there is an instruction, whose responsible to match, is a robotic device not working for this particular program, particular application, or particular program for particular application, and the robotic device responsible for the application of that instruction is a robotic device working for the [Global Artificial Intelligence](#) itself or any other residual [specific intelligence](#), or new different particular program, application, or particular program for particular application, in that case, in the same way that in the distribution of decisions in the [integrated Global Artificial Intelligence](#) are catalogued as external decisions those ones which coming from a [particular Modelling System](#) are decisions to be applied by the [integrated Decisional System](#), or sent to the integrated Decisional System to be resent to the right particular program, particular application, or particular program for particular application, then if there is an instruction in the

particular outer sub-system whose responsible is not any robotic device working for this particular program, application, particular program for particular application, this instruction should be treated as an external instruction and sent to that specific or global intelligence, or program or application, responsible for that robotic device, able to apply this instruction as external instruction.

Otherwise, the other option could be, skipping the specific or global intelligence, particular program or application, responsible for that device, the particular program/application origin of this instruction could send directly the external instruction to that device, but this other option would have some problems, especially when the robotic device able to carry out this instruction works for the Global Artificial Intelligence, or for another program/application where the inclusion of an instruction coming from another different program/application directly to another different program/application can produce some confusion, for instance robotic devices working for cyborgs, if receiving orders from more than one program if not assessed before the lack of contradiction between programs, more than one program not assessing possible contradictions sending instructions to the same robotic device can cause further difficulties.

The possibility that particular programs/applications could send external instructions directly to robotic devices working for different specific/global intelligence or program/applications, is a possibility that should be restricted only to regular instructions to those specific/global intelligence or program/particular, defining regular instructions as frequent or automatic instructions needing their original decisions a quick check not having these instructions any record of contradiction in the receptor.

Instead, it should be more advisable when in the application of the instruction, the origin and the receptor are not the same, not skipping the receptor intelligence or program/application, to treat the external instruction in the receptor database of instructions as an external instruction.

*There are different types of external instructions:*

*- An external particular-to-global instruction, sent by a particular program, application, or particular program for a particular application, to the global outer sub-system, to be applied by robotic devices working for the global outer sub-system. In this case, because*

*previously the decisions in which this instruction has been based, is a decision informed to or assessed by the global Decisional System, the global outer sub-system would not need to pass more assessments other than the rational supervisions.*

*- An external global-to-particular instruction, sent by the Global Artificial Intelligence to the particular outer sub-system, these ones correspond to the upper intermediate monitoring level and high monitoring level..*

*- An external particular-to-particular instruction, an instruction made by a particular program, application, a particular program for a particular application, to be applied by another different particular program, application, particular program for a particular application.*

*In this last case, particular-to-particular, in addition to the particular assessments of the original decision in the particular Decisional System, and according to their nature, only informed to or assessed by the global Decisional System, and passing the first and second rational supervision in the particular Application System origin of this instruction, there are two options:*

*-The particular outer sub-system origin of this instruction knows what other particular program/application is responsible for applying this external instruction and can send the instruction to this different particular program/application. In this first scenery, this is a real particular-to-particular.*

*- The particular outer sub-system origin of this instruction does not know what other particular program/application could apply this instruction, or is not able (for instance due to robotic problems), or is not allowed (for instance, security codes) to apply this instruction, therefore it sends the external instruction to the global outer sub-system to resend the instruction to the right application. In this case, this is an external particular-global-particular instruction.*

*In any case, either particular-to-particular or particular-global-particular, once the external instruction is received by that new different particular program/application (particular program, particular application, particular program for particular application), this different particular program, application, particular program for particular*

application (particular program/application), must pass at least the seventh rational supervisions before the application of that particular-to-particular or particular-global-particular instruction.

If the number of external instructions to apply by this third particular program/application is a significant number of external instructions (belonging to the same or different decisions, coming from the same origin or different origins), this different particular program/application, not only should pass the seven rational supervisions, should pass the corresponding assessment, quick or rational adjustment, in the original decisions of these instructions, because if a particular outer sub-system has to apply a significant number of decisions (coming from the same/different decisions/programs), a significant number of external particular-to/global-particular instructions can interfere in the particular plan of this particular program/application

*Therefore when the number of external particular-to/global-particular instructions, coming from different/same decision/origin is equal to or greater than a [critical reason](#), the program/application receptor not only has to assess the external instruction, but to include the original decision in its particular database of decisions ([first stage particular Decisional System](#)) to be assessed and evaluate any possible interference with its particular plan, applying for that reason on that decision the quick rational check or seven rational adjustments according to what type of decision it is, in addition to the seven rational supervisions to these external particular-to/global-particular instructions.*

*In synthesis, the four types of external instructions are: particular-to-global, global-to-particular, particular-to-particular, particular-global-particular. These two last ones, having as origin a particular program/application and having as responsible another particular program/application, have as their only difference if the instructions need to have as a filter the global outer sub-system, in general, these two last ones could be integrated as external particular-to/global-particular instructions.*

*External particular-to-particular instruction when the origin, the original particular program/application which made the instruction, knows and is able and allow to send directly instructions to another different particular program.*

*External particular-global-particular instruction, when the origin, the original particular program/application which made the instruction, does not know, and/or is not able, or is*

*not allowed to send directly an external instruction to that other particular program/application (for instance due to security codes), sending that external instruction firstly to the global outer sub-system to later resend the external instruction to the right particular program/application.*

*In general, the evaluations to be done in external instructions vary according to the different types. In particular-to-global, because previously the decision was informed or assessed at the global level, at the global level, an external particular-to-global instruction only needs to pass the global rational supervisions.*

*External global-to-particular instructions are instructions with an upper intermediate monitoring level or a high monitoring level.*

*And in particular-to/global-particular, if the number of external instructions to be applied for the receptor is low, the instructions only need the rational supervisions in the receptor, in addition to the first rational supervision in the origin. Only when the number of external instructions in the receptor is equal to or greater than a critical number, the receptor should request the original decisions of these instructions, to be included in the particular Decisional System of the receptor to pass the quick rational check or the seven rational adjustments, to evaluate any possible interference between external decisions/instructions and its own internal decisions/instructions.*

*For that reason when any external particular-to/global-particular instruction is sent to a particular program/application receptor, the first evaluation that the receptor should do is to evaluate how many instructions from the same/different decision/origin are active in the receptor, if there is a critical number or more, the original decisions, and not only the external instructions, must pass the particular evaluation in the receptor, in case of external decisions applying the quick check or rational adjustments in the particular Decisional System of that particular program/application receptor.*

If a critical number of external particular-to/global-particular instructions demand the evaluation of the original decisions by the particular Decisional System of the program/application receptor, once the decision passes the assessment in the particular Decisional System receptor, the external instructions can be processed by the receptor Application System, starting filing the external decisions in the right file in the particular database of instructions in the receptor, according to: position, subject, priority,



monitoring level, origin (in this case external, signalling the original program), time, and order; in order to start the rational supervisions.

If the number of external instructions is not so high, the receptor only passes the rational supervisions in the particular Application System, filing the external particular-to/global-particular instructions in its particular database of instructions, to be analysed in the first supervision according to: sub-factoring level (no contradiction with any other instruction in this or any other sub-factoring level in the particular application/program), sub-section (more specifically, no contradiction respect to any other instruction within its own subject), priority (adaptation rule in case of contradiction, the less priority is adapted to the superior instruction), monitoring level (having two contradictory decisions the same priority, the one with lower monitoring level is adapted to that one with higher monitoring level), time (if contradiction about when an instruction is applied, if possible normal changes, otherwise extreme or high extreme instructions), nth order within the range of instructions (if contradiction, if possible normal changes, otherwise extreme or high extreme instructions).

Due to the importance that external decisions can have, in the criteria for the organization of the database: sub-factoring level, sub-section, priority, monitoring level, time, order; it would be necessary to include as a new criterion more the origin: internal or external, and if external, signalling the original program of the original decision/instruction.

All instructions related to decisions made by a [particular Modelling System](#) (low level), or having been made by the [global Modelling System](#), are assessed by a [particular Decisional System](#) (lower and upper intermediate level), or having been processed by the [global Decisional System](#), are directly sent to a particular Application System (high level) all of these instructions, regardless of the source (particular/global Modelling/Decisional system) are included in the particular database of instructions.

Among all these instructions, the upper intermediate monitoring level and the high monitoring level are considered external global-to-particular instructions. Lower intermediate monitoring level are not global-to-particular instructions really because as soon the global Modelling System sends the decision to the particular Decisional System, this decision belongs to the particular project, the way in which this decision belonging to the particular project has been distributed in robotic functions in the third stage of the particular Decisional System, depends on how the particular Decisional System has projected the decision.

For that reason, in the [particular database of decisions](#) as first stage in the particular Decisional System, a decision sent by the global Modelling System to the particular Decisional System could be considered as an external global decision in the particular database of decisions, but once this decision is a responsibility for the particular Decisional System, making the project and the distribution of the decision into instructions, the resulting instructions are as a result of a particular process in the particular Decisional System, so these instructions are not external instructions anymore, the decision was external but the instruction making process upon the global decision is an internal process, so these instructions are internal, so any mistake in the elaboration of the instructions is an internal error, not external error, is internal to the particular Decisional System

This means that in low monitoring level, the decisions and the instructions are internal, in lower intermediate monitoring level, the decisions are global-external but the instructions are internal, in upper intermediate and high monitoring level, the decisions and the instructions are global-external. In addition to global-external decisions and global-external instructions, in combinations of internal decisions, global-external decisions, internal instructions, global-external instructions, it is necessary to add particular-external decisions (particular-to/global-particular decisions) and particular-external instructions (particular-to/global-particular instructions).

Global-external decisions, when the particular database of decisions has to manage decisions coming from the global Modelling System (lower intermediate level), or coming from the global Decisional System (upper intermediate and high level). Global-external instructions when the particular database of instructions has to manage instructions coming from the global Decisional System (upper intermediate and high level). Sets of internal/external global/particular decisions/instructions to add the particular-to/global-particular instructions.

The importance of these classifications, as many more that can be done as soon the first projects on Global Artificial Intelligence start emerging in coming years, is the fact that, regardless of the source or origin of any decision or instruction, as soon an instruction is gathered in a database of instructions (regardless of the origin), not because when matching the instruction to the corresponding robotic device, if the robotic device is an external robotic device, for that reason the instruction as external instruction is banished from the original or external database of instructions, but the opposite, all the



instructions whose origin is a particular program, are instructions related to decisions made by that original particular program, regardless of which intelligence, program, device, is responsible for the application of that instruction, global or any other, the instruction is kept in the original database of instructions waiting for the report, made by that third party responsible for its application, to be added to the original instruction in the original program, in order to make the original program the final report as third stage in the original particular Application System.

If matching any instruction (robotic function) the outer sub-system attributes the application of a robotic function (instruction) to the global Application System or a device working for the global Application System, this would be an external particular-to-global instruction, and when the instruction is completed at global level, if passing all the assessments and evaluations, the responsible for the application, the device, must send a report to the particular program/application origin of this instruction.

In the same way, an external global-to-particular instruction, once it is finished at a particular level, the particular outer sub-system must send the report to the global outer sub-system, alike in external particular-to-particular instructions, once a particular program/application has finished an instruction, sends the report to the origin of that instruction.

If in the monitoring level, external global-to-particular instructions are included within the label of upper intermediate monitoring level or high monitoring level, as soon the particular program finishes the instruction, must send the report with the results of the application of that instruction to the origin, in this case the origin is the global Decisional System.

In the same way, when a particular-to/global-particular is finished, the receptor sends a report with the results of the application to the origin, informing how the instruction was.

*At the end the origin (particular or global) of any instruction in the particular database of instructions as first stage, as a result that any particular program/application can receive instructions from other different particular program/application (if in the attributional process of instructions a particular program/application finds out that some instructions are to be sent to a different intelligence, program, or application, where the robotic device is), can be classified as:*

- *Internal instructions from internal decisions (low monitoring level).*
  
- *Internal instructions from external decisions (lower intermediate monitoring level)*
  
- *External global-to-particular instructions (upper intermediate monitoring level and high monitoring level)*
  
- *External particular-to-global instructions (particular decisions whose whole range of instructions or at least some instructions within a range of instructions, should be applied at global level, sending the particular program/application only the external instructions to the global Application System, the previous decision must have been informed to or assessed by the global Decisional System)*
  
- *External particular-to-particular instructions, when a particular program/application sends instructions to other particular program/application if necessary and if possible (knows the other particular program/application, is able to do it and allowed), if the number of external decisions in the receptor is enough high, it must request the previous decision to evaluate it in its particular Decisional System.*
  
- *External particular-global-particular instructions, when a particular program/application needs to send an instruction to another particular program/application but it does not know which is the receptor, is not able to do it or not allowed, sending the instruction to the global Application System to resend the instruction to the right particular program/application, which can request the original decision if the number of external instructions is so high as to mean some risk for its particular project.*

If in the second stage of an original program/application an instruction is matched to a robotic device working for another specific/global intelligence or different particular program/application, the second stage must treat this instruction as an external instruction, distinguishing then between: external particular-to-global, external global-to-particular, external particular-to-particular, external particular-global-particular; instructions. Although these two last ones could be synthesized as external particular-to/global-particular instructions, having as a difference the necessity or not to use the

global Application System as a filter to mediate between these two particular programs/applications, in case that the origin does not know the receptor, or is not able to send the instruction directly to the receptor, or is not allowed to send an instruction to the receptor, among other reasons, due to security code.

*As I have mentioned before starting the external instructions, the other option could be the possibility that the second stage of particular Application Systems when matching instructions to robotic devices, if observing that some instructions are for robotic devices working for different specific/global intelligences or different particular programs/applications, the possibility to send the instruction for this particular program/application to that robotic device working for that different intelligence, program, or application, but skipping the particular Application System of that different intelligence, program, application, not sending the external instruction to the specific/particular database of instructions of that other specific/particular intelligence/program/application, but sending the instruction directly to the individual database of instructions of that other robotic device.*

*This second option is less advisable, because if as a rule the particular database of instructions of an specific/particular intelligence/program is ignored systematically, in the relation between two different specific/particular intelligences/programs, at the end this lack of communication between intelligences of programs ignoring/skipping their respective specific/particular databases of instructions, is going to cause a confusion, starting the robotic devices applying instructions of any program or intelligence out of control of that program or intelligence which is supposed to work with.*

*Such a lack of coordination could eventually lead to system inconsistencies or operational conflicts.*

*One possible exception to this general rule could involve, when necessary, instead of external instructions, could be possible the attachment of instructions from an origin to directly the robotic device of a receptor, skipping the specific/particular database of instructions in the receptor, adding the instruction from the origin to the individual database of instructions in that robotic device working for the receptor, but not including the instruction in the database of the receptor itself, the specific/particular database of instructions in the receptor, is because the kind of instruction to be applied for that robotic device directly not needing the first and seventh rational supervisions by the receptor, is a regular instruction, defining regular instructions as frequent or automatic*

*instructions needing their original decisions only a quick check not having these instructions any record of contradiction in the receptor.*

*The individual database of instructions as first state in a robotic device only could receive directly, skipping the particular database of instructions of that outer sub-system which is working with, two types of instructions: regular external instructions as those ones coming from a different specific/particular intelligence/program not needing the first and seventh rational supervisions, and instructions coming directly from the Global Artificial Intelligence as full monitoring level.*

*Regular external instructions are instructions able to be attributed by an original specific/particular intelligence/program directly to the individual database of instructions of a robotic device working for a different specific/particular intelligence/program, skipping the specific/particular database of instructions of that specific/particular intelligence/program where that robotic device is attached, being regular instructions because are frequent or automatic, coming from frequent or automatic decisions, which only needed a quick rational check to be authorized.*

*And instructions considered under the label or full monitoring level, including global orders, and global extreme and global high extreme instructions, coming from the necessity to save an urgent situation or coming from global extreme or high extreme decisions.*

*Otherwise, if full monitoring level instructions are applied under other different criteria, not needing to be justified under extreme or high extreme conditions, or the setting up of a new global order, in that case, a full monitoring level applied as a rule, means that the Global Artificial Intelligence is fully centralised.*

The individual database of instructions of any robotic device as first stage of any device, is formed by all the instructions attributed by the respective particular Application System of that particular program/application which the robotic device is working with, in addition to external regular instructions directly attributed to this robotic device by a different particular program which is not working with, at least their relation is external, and full monitoring instructions coming from the global outer sub-system.

*In short, the classification of instructions within the individual database of instructions in a robotic device is: 1) instructions attributed by the particular Application System of that particular program/application which is working with, at least habitually, to that robotic device, distinguishing between: low monitoring instructions, lower intermediate monitoring instructions, upper intermediate monitoring instructions, high monitoring instructions, external particular-to-global instructions, external particular-to-particular instructions, external particular-global-particular instructions, 2) instructions attributed directly by another different agent: external regular instructions, full monitoring instructions.*

Regardless of the origin of the instructions: internal or external, not direct or direct (regular or full monitoring); as soon a new instruction is attributed to the individual database of instructions of any robotic device, if possible, the responsible for that attribution files the instruction in the right file within the individual database of instructions in the robotic device, or if not possible the robotic device files the instruction in the right file of its individual database of instructions.

The individual database of instructions in the robotic device, keeping the principle or virtue of harmony with the rest of databases, from the outset is organized like a Russian Dolls System or positional encyclopedia, according to: sub-factoring level and sub-section; in addition to: priority, monitoring level, origin (internal, external, adding if not direct or not, regular or full monitoring), time, and order.

As soon an instruction is filed, by the agent or the robotic device itself, in the right place in the individual database of instruction, as first stage for the robotic device, starts the second rational supervision, analysing that there is no contradiction between the instructions already gathered in the individual database of instructions, and in case of contradiction, resolving if the contradiction is partial or full, if the contradiction is full then the less important instruction or that one whose change will provoke a chain of changes with much further consequences, this instruction is sent to the origin and the source, that internal or external system responsible for the instruction and/or the decision.

If the contradiction is partial then making as many rearrangements as necessary in the less priority instruction and/or less monitoring level, as well as any other change in any other instruction affected due to a possible chain of changes, as to accommodate the flow of instructions to the new changes, informing the origin and the sources of these changes as to adapt their respective particular and global project and plan to the new changes

waiting for further instructions, especially if these changes imply extreme or high extreme instructions.

Extreme or high extreme instructions are made only when the contradiction means an imminent impact in less time than the necessary to send back the instruction and/or the decision to the origin and/or the source as to make amendments on the particular and global projects.

If there is not enough time to send the instruction to the source and/or the origin, before the impact of an extreme or high extreme instruction is resolved, informing of that solution to the origin and the source for further decisions and instructions, adding the information in the particular and global plan.

Among the contradictions to find in the second rational supervision, in addition to contradictions regarding to time and order, normally normal changes, or any other contradiction demanding extreme or high extreme instructions, the most important contradictions are the fourth and fifth rational contradictions, and finding any fourth and fifth rational contradictions, these contradictions must be added to the concrete report to send in the sixth rational supervision in the third stage of the robotic device, in addition to any other incident, and the seventh rational supervision in the [third stage in the particular Application System](#) as outer sub-system.

The fourth rational contradiction is a contradiction between the mathematical operation behind the decision and the robotic instruction, the robotic instruction does not respond to the mathematical operation in the decision. The fourth rational contradiction is more likely to be found in the first rational supervision, but if it was not found in the first rational supervision, it will be found sooner or later in the rest of the rational supervisions. One way to identify a fourth rational contradiction is indirectly, when an instruction added to the particular or individual database of instructions, in the first stage of a program or device, when the first rational supervision has access to the other instructions belonging to the same range of instructions realises that there is no rational connection between these instructions, for instance in a range of instructions for the manufacturing of thermostats, there is an instruction related to a different subject.

The fifth rational contradiction is when the attribution of a robotic function (instruction) to a robotic device, is wrong, this fifth rational contradiction is easier to find by the robotic

device in the second rational supervision in the first stage of the robotic device, the individual database of instructions, because as soon an instruction whose robotic function is not among the capabilities of this robotic device, or the sub-factoring level, sub-section, or any other criterion, is wrong located, as soon the robotic device tries to file this instruction in the database, is not going to be able to do it, or is going to find contradictions.

If a robotic function associated with a washing machine is attributed to the fridge by mistake, when the particular program of the fridge tries to file that robotic function is going to find out that among the capabilities of the fridge there is not any function related to the washing machine, so this attribution of this robotic function to the fridge was wrong, this is an example of fifth rational contradiction..

As soon in the first stage as individual database of instructions a robotic device finds out fourth or fifth rational contradictions, the instruction is back to the origin and/or the source, that system responsible for the making process of the instruction or the decision, in order to make a new attribution, and this contradiction is added to the report sent to the corresponding Decisional System, Application System, Learning System.

The Learning System will use these reports in relation to fourth or fifth rational contradictions, as long as any report signals a rational contradiction, to fulfil the seven rational critiques to improve the [artificial psychology](#) of that intelligence, program, or application.

As soon the second rational supervision is completed in the first stage of the robotic device, if the decision has not got contradictions or has been amended avoiding contradictions (normal changes, extreme or high extreme instructions), the instruction is implemented in the second stage of the robotic device, having all the instructions without contradiction or with normal changes or extreme instructions, to pass the third, fourth, and fifth rational supervisions.

The third rational supervision checking that the previous nth instructions, within the same range of instructions belonging to the same decision, as ordered in cardinal numbers when the decision was transformed into a range of instructions, are being implemented on time. Once it is time to implement an instruction, having been checked in the third rational supervision that the previous one was implemented correctly on time



(otherwise it would need extreme or high extreme instructions), the fourth rational supervision checks that the ground conditions are favourable for the implementation of this instruction. Once the fourth rational supervision authorises the implementation of an instruction, and the implementation starts, the fifth rational supervision checks on real time that the ground conditions are still favourable, making as many extreme or high extreme changes are necessary if while implementing the instruction there is an extreme or high extreme change on the ground conditions or any natural or technological obstacle for any procedure or process for the task to perform.

Finally the sixth rational supervision in the third stage of the robotic device, once the robotic device has finished the implementation of an instruction, makes a concrete report about how it was the implementation of that instruction, using for that purpose a concrete Impact of the Defect, and concrete Effective Distribution, and encrypting any contradiction or incident during the implementation of the instruction.

This concrete report about this single instruction is sent to the corresponding global and/or particular Decisional and/or Application System in addition to the global and particular Learning System.

Later on using these reports, the third stage of the particular Application System as outer sub-system, and as seventh rational supervisión, will make the reports of every single instruction, and the report of how it was the application of the full range of instructions in which a decision was transformed, sending the report to the global and particular: Decisional, Application, Learning, systems.

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